AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A monochromator comprising:

an optical ray input section which limits the width of optical rays input from a light source,

a first concave mirror for converting the optical rays passing through the optical ray input section into parallel rays,

a diffraction grating for separating the parallel rays by wavelength into diffracted rays,

a second concave mirror for condensing the diffracted rays when the diffracted rays are input,

an optical ray output section which limits a wavelength band width of the condensed rays, and

a substrate to which the optical ray input section, the first concave mirror, the diffraction grating, the second concave mirror, and the optical ray output section are fixed;

wherein the first and second concave mirrors are formed of a first material and said substrate is formed of a second material different from said first material, a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the first concave mirror, a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the second concave mirror, and a coefficient of linear expansion of a material forming the substrate are approximately the same.

2. (Canceled).

3. (Canceled).

4. (Canceled).

5. (Original) The monochromator according to claim 1, wherein at least one of the optical ray input section and the optical ray output section is a slit.

6. (Original) A monochromator comprising:

a slit to limit a width of optical rays input from a light source,

a concave mirror to convert the optical rays passing through the slit into parallel rays,

a diffraction grating to separate the parallel rays into diffracted rays by wavelength, and

a substrate to which the slit, the concave mirror, and the diffraction grating are fixed;

wherein the concave mirror condenses the diffracted rays when the diffracted rays are input, and the slit limits a wavelength band width of the condensed rays;

wherein a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of

the concave mirror and a coefficient of linear expansion of a material

forming the substrate are approximately the same.

7. (Original) The monochromator according to claim 6, wherein a difference between the coefficient of linear expansion of the material forming the substrate and the coefficient of linear expansion of the focal length of the first and second concave mirror is $10 \times 10^{-6}/°C$ or less.

8. (Original) The monochromator according to claim 6, wherein the material forming the substrate is a composite of aluminum and ceramic.

9 (Original) An optical spectrum analyzer comprising the monochromator according to claim 1.

10. (Original) An optical spectrum analyzer comprising the monochromator according to claim 6.

11. (Canceled).

12. (Currently amended) The monochromator according to claim 1 wherein the first and second concave ~~mirror~~ mirrors are of glass material.

13. (Canceled).

14. (Currently amended) ~~The~~ monochromator according to claim ~~13~~ 12, wherein the material forming the substrate is a composite of aluminum and ceramic.

15. (Previously presented) The monochromator according to claim 6, wherein the concave mirror is of glass material.

16. (Canceled).

17. (Currently amended) The monochromator according to claim ~~16~~ 15, wherein the material forming the substrate is a composite of aluminum and ceramic.

18. (New) A monochromator comprising:

an optical ray input section which limits the width of optical rays input from a light source,

a first concave mirror for converting the optical rays passing through the optical ray input section into parallel rays,

a diffraction grating for separating the parallel rays by wavelength into diffracted rays,

a second concave mirror for condensing the diffracted rays when the diffracted rays are input,

an optical ray output section which limits a wavelength band width of the condensed rays, and

a substrate formed of a composite of aluminum and ceramic to which the optical ray input section, the first concave mirror, the diffraction grating, the second concave mirror, and the optical ray output section are fixed;

wherein a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the first concave mirror, a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the second concave mirror, and a coefficient of linear expansion of a material forming the substrate are approximately the same.

19. (New) The monochromator as claimed in claim 18 wherein each of said first concave mirror and second concave mirror is of glass.

20. (New) A monochromator comprising:

an optical ray input section which limits the width of optical rays input from a light source,

a first concave mirror for converting the optical rays passing through the optical ray input section into parallel rays,

a diffraction grating for separating the parallel rays by wavelength into diffracted rays,

a second concave mirror for condensing the diffracted rays when the diffracted rays are input,

an optical ray output section which limits a wavelength band width of the condensed rays, and

a substrate to which the optical ray input section, the first concave mirror, the diffraction grating, the second concave mirror, and the optical ray output section are fixed;

wherein the first and second concave mirrors are of glass materials and aluminum and ceramic; and

wherein a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the first concave mirror, a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the second concave mirror, and a coefficient of linear expansion of a material forming the substrate are approximately the same; and

the difference between the coefficients of linear expansion of the first and second concave mirrors and the material of the substrate is equal to or less than $10X10^{-6}/°C$.

21. (New) A monochromator comprising:

an optical ray input section which limits the width of optical rays input from a light source,

a first concave mirror for converting the optical rays passing through the optical ray input section into parallel rays,

a diffraction grating for separating the parallel rays by wavelength into diffracted rays,

a second concave mirror for condensing the diffracted rays when the diffracted rays are input,

an optical ray output section which limits a wavelength band width of the condensed rays, and

a substrate to which the optical ray input section, the first concave mirror, the diffraction grating, the second concave mirror, and the optical ray output section are fixed; and

wherein the first and second concave mirrors are of glass material and the material forming the substrate is a composite of aluminum and ceramic;

wherein a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the first concave mirror, a coefficient of linear expansion of a focal length of the second concave mirror, and a coefficient of linear expansion of a material forming the substrate are approximately the same; and

wherein the difference between the coefficients of linear expansion of the concave mirrors and the material of the substrate is equal to or less than $10X10^{-6}/°C$.